AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0031] with the following amended paragraph:

[0031] On the bottom side thereof, the cutting insert is formed with stabilizing means in order to cooperate with analogous means of the cutting seat 6 prevent angular displacement of the cutting insert in the mounted state. Said stabilizing means may advantageously consist of so-called cross serrations in the form of either scores or ridges on the cutting insert for engagement with a corresponding number of ridges or scores in the cutting seat. In the example shown, the cutting insert is formed with two linear scores (recesses) 36a, 36b, which are oriented perpendicularly to each other while forming a cross-like configuration. Between nearby scores L-shaped lands 37 are defined. At the free corners of two of said lands, comparatively large quandrant-like corner countersinks 38 are formed, while the two other lands are formed with analogous corner countersinks 39 which are smaller than the countersinks 38. Each one of the two scores 36a, 36b is interrupted by the central hole 35. In other words, the individual score consists of two ~~flute formations~~ sections located in line with each other, which are distanced from each other via the hole. The recesses 36a, 36b lie on respective axes A, B that intersect one another at the center of the hole 35, wherein each recess comprises two sections disposed on opposite sides of the hole. The cutting edges 31, 31 are disposed on opposite sites of the axis A. The countersinks 38, 38 are disposed on opposite sides of one of the sections of the recess 36a and adjacent respective cutting edges 31, 31. Each countersink 38 has a width w which increases in a direction toward the respective cutting edge, and each countersink 39 also has a width w' which increases in a direction toward the respective cutting edge 31.

Please replace paragraph [0036] with the following amended paragraph:

[0036] Reference being made to Fig. 10, a specific example of the shape and the dimensions of a cutting insert according to the invention will follow below. In this case, the cutting insert has a width W of 9 mm (W/2 = 4.5 mm) and a length I of 8.5 mm. The distances D_1, D_2 between the plane P and the clearance edge 43 and the corner edge 42, respectively, is equally large and amounts to 4.25 mm. In other words, the center of the hole 35 is located halfway between the edges 42 and 43. The individual part cutting edge 46 is circular arc-shaped and has a radius R_3 of 7.6 mm. The corner edge 42 is straight and transforms into the part cutting edge 46 via a part cutting edge 47 having a radius R_4 of 2.5 mm. The distance D3 between the symmetry plane S and the point where the corner edge 42 transforms into the part cutting edge 47 amounts to 0.3 mm. The center E for the radius R3 of the part cutting edge 46 is situated to the right of the symmetry plane S and above the plane P. In other words, the individual part cutting edge 46 (which is longest of all part cutting edges 44, 45, 46, 47) has the center E thereof located on the half of the cutting insert defined by the symmetry plane S which is opposite said part edge, as well as on the front part of the cutting insert, i.e. between the plane P and the front clearance edge 43. From said point E, a line F extends perpendicularly to the symmetry plane S. Where said line F intersects the left edge of the cutting insert, the part cutting edge 46 transforms into a part cutting edge 45, which in turn transforms into the part cutting edge 44. The part cutting edge 45 has a radius R_2 of 2.1 mm and an arc angle b_2 of approx. 43.5°, while the part cutting edge 44 has a (somewhat larger) radius R_1 of 2.2 mm and an arc angle b_1 of 46.5°. The arc angle

b_3 of the part cutting edge 46 amounts to 48.5°, while the arc angle B_4 of the part cutting edge 47 is 41.5°. The distance D_4 between the plane P and the point E amounts to 2.1 mm, while the distance D_5 (=half the length of the clearance edge 43) amounts to 2.3 mm. In other words, the clearance edge 43 has a length off 4.6 mm. It is axiomatic that the formed cutting edges 31 are mirror-inverted and equidistantly distanced from the symmetry plane S. The first and second convex edges 31, 31 are spaced apart by the front edge 43 of the insert and disposed, respectively, on opposite sides of the symmetry plane S which intersects the front edge 43. Each of the first and second cutting edges defines a laterally outermost region 60 of the insert spaced farthest from the symmetry plane in a direction perpendicularly thereto. Each laterally outermost region is spaced from a second plane passing through the hole's center perpendicularly to the symmetry plane, such spacing D_4 being in a direction toward the front edge 43.